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DAILY DISPATCH.

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MONDAY MORNING . . . MARCH 11, 1861.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

THURSDAY, March 7, 1861.

The Chair notifies next in order, the ninth order of business, viz: the election of a President. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The Convention proceeds to the pending question to be on the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Monongalia, [Mr. Brown,] and modified by the gentleman from Harrison, [Mr. Harrison,] whether all future time allowed on Tuesday last for the election of President, be given to the election of Governor, and confined to the same.

PASSING REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WESTERN

Mr. Wilson, of Monongalia, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to which had been referred sundry resolutions in relation to a passing report, The Committee on Federal Relations, to which had been referred sundry resolutions in relation to a passing report, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed him to report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption by the Convention, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this Convention, at the earliest practicable moment, whether any, and if any, what, passing report has been made to the Executive of the State, or to the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to confer with the Commissioners appointed by the Peace Conference, and

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING ... MARCH 9 1863

The Convention.

The Committee on Federal Relations, and a portion report, are published, based on the speedy response given to the Governors and Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and also by Mr. Davis' Message. They will be found in the regular proceedings. It is to be regretted that the unfriendly temper exhibited by this call on the country, was manifested in the Convention. The resolutions have been adopted in the spirit of deliberation, more worthy the occasion and the dignity of the State. The Committee has embodied in the resolutions all the objections urged by the citizens of Pendleton, as to the mode of appointing delegates to the proposed Peace Congress at Washington, and has proposed to meet those objections by the election of Peace Delegates by the Legislature, instead of by the people, as originally proposed. The Committee has also adopted rather by a vote of the majority, the Convention, than by the Committee, the resolution of Mr. Preston, declaring that the proposed call by the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, was not a proper occasion to say that the people would be satisfied with the restoration of the Union as it was, and that the people of the Confederate States would not be satisfied with any thing short of their independence. It is probable that the proposed call by the Governors will be made unnecessary by

The Legislature.

The report on the subject of the boundary line between the State of Virginia and the new State in the mountain country, and embodied in the preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Council with the concurrence of the House of Delegates, on the motion of the Hon. Jed. Hotchkiss, Brigadier-General, has been adopted calling for a report on the expediency of creating a new State, embracing the people of the counties of the Kanawha valley. The bill introduced by Mr. Hall, of Ohio, to admit the new State, has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Bills are introduced and resolutions calling for information on the subject of the Armory, and the prosecution of the claims against the United States for the loss of property, &c., since the war. Mr. Hall, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to amend the Confiscation act, which has passed the House, and is supported by Messrs. Wickliffe and Powell, as one of the principal means to be employed to restore the Union. Mr. Wickliffe has introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress from the seceded States, &c.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution of the House, to appoint a committee to visit the Virginia troops in the field, and has added to the committee Messrs. Lewis and Armstrong. The House has concurred in the amendment.

The House has passed a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to call upon the Governors of the Confederate States to release Messrs. Willis, Lamb and Armstrong, till Tuesday next, from their duties as members of the Legislature, &c. Mr. Willis is absent, and Mr. Lamb is confined to his room by illness.

The House has passed a bill to amend the act to provide for the payment of the militia called into the service of the State, and for the payment of the volunteers who have been or may be called into the service of the State, and for the payment of the militia called into the service of the Confederate States, and for the payment of the volunteers who have been or may be called into the service of the Confederate States, and

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING ... MARCH 6, 1865.

FROM CHARLESTON

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27, 1865.

The weather is very fine and warm, and pleasant, and the activity is no less. Every one seems to be in good spirits, and the work is progressing quite well. Gen. Hardee and Gen. Gilmer are being greeted with cheers wherever they go.

There are many rumors afloat in regard to the future, and others in addition to those I have already mentioned. Some say that Gen. Lee will be here in a few days, and that he will join with the rest here in the defence of the city. Others say that Gen. Johnston will be here before long to disperse Sherman's army, and that with Wilmington to the rear, Sherman will be driven to the sea, and his army destroyed. The prospect is certainly very flattering, and I feel as much confidence in the ultimate success of our cause as I ever did. Sherman's army is not invincible, and, like all others, can be whipped, and the sooner the better, for the sake of the country.

The prospect for a crop of cotton is anything very. I did not suppose that there was so much in the country. Almost every house in Charleston has a bale or two, and Fully one-half of the cotton that I saw to-day was in bales. Some of the bales that I saw to-day were marked as having been brought from Georgia. I have been informed that the cotton in Georgia is very plenty, and that the planters are very anxious to sell it. I have also been informed that the cotton in Florida is very plenty, and that the planters are very anxious to sell it. I have also been informed that the cotton in Alabama is very plenty, and that the planters are very anxious to sell it. I have also been informed that the cotton in Mississippi is very plenty, and that the planters are very anxious to sell it. I have also been informed that the cotton in Louisiana is very plenty, and that the planters are very anxious to sell it. I have also been informed that the cotton in Texas is very plenty, and that the planters are very anxious to sell it.

The negroes are very accommodating as usual and are working cheerfully and willingly. I have not seen one that the "Yankees" stood so much in fear of, and who proved himself a coward.

The fascination has not entirely forsaken me, and I am still in the city, and shall remain here for the present. I have been informed that I have been here three weeks, and that I have been here for the present. I have been informed that I have been here three weeks, and that I have been here for the present.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27, 1865.

The negotiations signs of the times, are a subject of universal interest, and the fact that the cotton is being sold in the city of Charleston is a matter of great importance. The cotton is being sold in the city of Charleston, and the cotton is being sold in the city of Charleston.

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Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27, 1865.

The cotton is being sold in the city of Charleston, and the cotton is being sold in the city of Charleston.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Reported for the Richmond Dispatch.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

St. John, N. B., March 5.—The Liverpool Telegraph's correspondent, Prince Albert, who left Liverpool on the 18th ult., has arrived at Queenstown, and will proceed to Portland.

The Prince Albert has not been due at St. John, and the news is therefore four days later than that by the Europa.

The Prince Albert left Liverpool on the 18th ult., and arrived at Queenstown on the 19th ult

Richmond Dispatch.

MORNING EDITION. — PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

DEPOT OF CONFEDERATE PAPERS.

In February 1865 last published a letter in the Dispatch of the South, from which the following extract is taken, over with the initial letter "C," and addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he suggested that the Government should establish a depot for the preservation of the War Records, and to this letter he got no reply. Hence the letter was published in the Dispatch, and there the matter rested. Now that the Confederate Veteran Association of Richmond has taken the matter in hand, and is urging the establishment of a depot for the preservation of the Confederate records, and wants this matter brought to the attention of the people, we republish the letter, and commend it to the attention of the Confederate Veteran Association, and to the people generally:

RICHMOND, February 1865.

To the Hon. the Secretary of War:

SIR: The great mass of the public records belonging to the Confederate States, and to the several States, are now in the city of Richmond, and are constantly subject to the casualties of war. Many of them are of the highest importance, and ought to be preserved at all hazards. Many of them are of great value to the Government, and to the people of the several States, and to individuals, and ought to be preserved for the information of the present generation, and for the benefit of posterity. Many of them are of great value to the Government in the settlement of claims, and in the adjustment of the relations between the Government and the people, and between the Government and individuals, and ought to be preserved for the information of the present generation, and for the benefit of posterity. Many of them are of great value to the Government in the settlement of claims, and in the adjustment of the relations between the Government and the people, and between the Government and individuals, and ought to be preserved for the information of the present generation, and for the benefit of posterity.

I am informed that the Confederate archives are now in the city of Richmond, and are subject to the casualties of war, and that they are not safe from the ravages of the enemy, and that they are not safe from the ravages of the enemy, and that they are not safe from the ravages of the enemy